

use issues of paper dollars, would now be as plenty in this country as Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's 12 1-2 cent notes are in this devoted District.

We shall enlarge upon this subject at some future time, and bring such faint glimmerings as we may have gathered to bear upon it.—In the mean time, we trust the good people of this country will look at the matter with the attention it deserves, and ask themselves whether a substance can be represented by a shadow, or a numeral by a cypher.—[*Alexandria Index*].

With a view to the commencement merely of the discussion of this branch of the subject, and with the hope that those with whom it has been my pride to act upon this great question, may discover what has heretofore been an error of omission on their part, and, as I verily believe, the most potent cause of their failure to enlist the support of an overwhelming majority of the people in favor of the Independent Treasury system, I propose to submit to the consideration of the country an *expose* of facts, drawn from sources of undoubted authenticity, which I dare believe cannot fail to interest deeply and convince the minds of thousands who have heretofore been the victims of the most astonishing imposture and delusion. The facts are drawn from McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation, the great standard authority of the day for correct information upon all subjects connected with the commerce, exchanges, navigation, and productive industry of the world. In the supply of the precious metals, the remarks (pages 941 and 942, second London edition A. D. 1835) are as follows:

1. *Supply of the precious metals.*—Since the discovery of America, the far greater part of the supplies of gold and silver have been derived from that continent. Previously to the publication of Humboldt's great work, *Essai Politique sur l'Nouvel Espagne*, several estimates, some of them framed by individuals of great intelligence, were in circulation, of the quantity of gold and silver imported from America. They, however, differed widely from each other, and were all framed from comparatively limited sources of information. But these have been wholly superseded by the more extensive and laborious investigations of Humboldt. This illustrious traveller, besides being acquainted with all that had been written on the subject, and having ready access to official sources of information unknown to the writers alluded to, was well versed in the theory and practice of mining, and critically examined several of the most celebrated mines. He was, therefore, incomparably better qualified for forming correct conclusions as to the past and present productiveness of the mines, than any of those who had hitherto speculated on the subject.

"According to M. Humboldt, *Essai sur la Nouvelle Espagne*, tome iii. page 28, 2d. ed.) the supplies of the precious metals derived from America have been as follows:

Average amount of dollars per annum.	Total amount of gold and silver
From 1492 to 1209; \$250,000, multiplied by 8 years.	\$2,000,000
From 1500 to 1545, 23,000,000, multiplied by 45 years.	35,000,000
From 1545 to 1600, 11,000,000, multiplied by 55 years.	1,600,000,000
From 1600 to 1700, \$16,000,000, multiplied by 100 years.	1,600,000,000
From 1700 to 1750, \$22,500,000, multiplied by 50 years.	1,425,000,000
From 1750 to 1803, \$35,300,000, multiplied by 53 years.	1,870,000,000
	\$5,331,900,000

Annual produce of the mines of America at the commencement of the 19th century, or from 1803 to 1810:  
*Political Divisions.*  
 Viceroyalty of New Spain \$2,000,000  
 Viceroyalty of Peru 6,240,000  
 Captain Generalship of Chili 2,060,000  
 Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres 4,850,000

by the consuls in South America, of the produce of the mines at different periods; their aggregate yield, exclusive of the mines of Brazil and Peru, during the twenty years, ending with 1829, was £65,372,615, which, estimating the pound sterling at \$4 84, amounts in dollars to

According to this result, the annual average product for that period was \$15,820 172, which is believed to have been greatly under the true amount. The returns of the consuls were deficient with respect to several of the provinces, and present a result far below the estimates of Mr. Jacob for the same period, which amounted to the sum of \$390,765,918, or at the rate of \$18,538,295 per annum. After alluding to the increase in the annual products of these mines, and to the considerable quantities afforded by other mines throughout the world, including the Hungarian and Saxon mines, the Russian and other European mines, and the mines of the United States, the writer remarks: "We may safely estimate the entire annual produce of the American, European, and

Russo-Asiatic mines as amounting, at this moment, (1834) to about £6,000,000 a year; which in dollars, amounts to the sum of \$29,040,000 per annum. At this rate, the whole aggregate of the produce of the mines of the world, (exclusive of the African gold dust and other sources not mentioned in this work,) from the year 1829 to the present year, (1841,) amounts to

The aggregate of all these items amounts to the sum of (No allowance has been made for the quantities retained by Mexico and the South American States prior to 1803, for their own use, which, according to Mr. Gallatin's article on Banks and Currency, published in the American Quarterly Review in 1830, wherein he quotes the estimates of Humboldt, must have amounted to something near \$200,000,000.)

To this sum there must be added to the following items, taken from Mr. Gallatin's article on Banks and Currency, in the Quarterly Review of 1830, page 445: "The ascertained product of the mines of Siberia, up to the year 1820. — "The produce of the mines of Europe, and of the African gold dust, from the discovery of America to the year 1820. — "The amount existing in Europe prior to the discovery of America. — The grand ascertained aggregate supply of the precious metals at this time in the world, appropriated to the use of man

Seven thousand and eighty-four millions seven hundred and forty three thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars! And this vast sum, sir, is considerably more than one hundred millions short of the aggregate estimate of Mr. Gallatin in the article alluded to. In that article he estimates the whole stock of precious metals in hand at seven thousand two hundred millions!

But I may be told that a portion of this immense amount has been lost by shipwreck and fire, by wear and tear, and burying or secreting in the earth during the wars and revolutions of Europe. Admit it; and then, on the other hand, you will find that, in all probability, equally great contributions have been made, and are daily being made to the stock of the precious metals, of which no

316,403,456

319,440,000

6,234,743,456

100,000,000

450,000,000

300,000,000

\$7,084,743,456

The consumption of the precious metals in the manufacture of plate, jewellery, ornaments, and for all the purposes of luxury and extravagance, to which they are devoted, is the result of the vast supply of those metals existing in the world. The quantity estimated to be employed in administering to these vain desires and luxurious propensities of the human heart, in Europe and America, is one hundred and fifty per cent. *greater than the whole amount of currency, including both paper and coin, used in those two sections of the world.* It is plain, then, that a demand for gold and silver for purposes of currency and exchange in the United States would be supplied to any possible extent, with the utmost facility and certainty. The whole amount obtained would finally be withdrawn from these luxurious uses, without any effect upon the commerce and trade of the world, and, indeed, with little or no effect upon them.

If the thirty-three millions of coin in the vaults of the banks of this Union, on the 1st day of January last were thrown into circulation, and every bank note in the Union burnt up or banished from circulation, it would require but the one-hundredth part of the stock of gold and silver now in use in the world to supply the country with an amount of metallic money equal to the whole amount of paper then or now in circulation. To have made such an allegation as this, a short time since, would have served but to excite the ridicule and derision of those who thought they were very wise; and yet, sir, it is true beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil.

There are other important inquiries connected with this branch of the subject which I would gladly pursue, if permitted by the limitation of time prescribed by the rules of this House. The practical condition of the currency of each of the civilized nations of the world; its proportion in amount to their trade and population; the proportion of that population engaged in active pursuits, and having uses for currency—the proportion of the population of the world that is uncivilized, not engaged in the pursuits of commerce or trade, and that have no use for money or currency, and the consequently greater supply of the precious metals for that part of the population of the world that is civilized and so engaged—together with a view of the vast aggregate of the annual products of the labor of the people of the United States, internal and external, showing an ability, under the influence of a proper constitutional policy on the part of the Federal and State Governments, to command the use of a greater amount of the precious metals, in proportion to population, than exists in any other nation of the universe—constitute subjects of inquiry of the deepest interest, and should engage the thoughts of all who are sincere in their desires for reform. But, sir, the hand of the clock, under the rules of the House admonishes me that I can proceed no further in the vindication of what I conceive to be the interests of my constituents on these great questions.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Thomas Jefferson and the Tavern Keeper.*—While this distinguished statesman and patriot was Vice President of the United States, it was customary for the individual holding the said office to attend to business more in person than the refinements of modern times will allow. It happened on one occasion that some important matter required his attention in Philadelphia, and some other places, distant from the Capitol. In those days, a journey to Philadelphia was not to be performed in a few hours—it was two or three days travel, and not of the most pleasant sort either. On his return he stopped in Baltimore; it was about four or five in the afternoon, when the Vice President rode up spiritless and unattended to the tavern. A Scotchman by the name of Boyden kept the hotel of late so much improved and now so handsomely sustained by our worthy townsman Mr. Belzhoover. The bucks of the town were assembled in the large hall, smoking, strutting, cracking jokes, and otherwise indulging in the ecstasies of the day. Boyden was at the bar examining his books and doubtless making calculations in reference to his future prospects. Jefferson delivered his horse into the hands of the stable boy, and walked into the tavern to a

Jefferson did not hear the remark, and asked if he could be accommodated with a room. His voice, which was commanding and attractive occasioned another survey of his person, by the honest proprietor of the house, whose only care was for reputation. He could not find, however, in his plain dress pretty well covered with mud, any thing indicating wealth or distinction, and in his usual rough style, he said "a room?" Jefferson replied, "Yes sir I should like a room to myself, if I can get it."

"A room all to yourself? no—no, we have no room—there's not a spare room in the house; all all; all occupied—I cannot accommodate you any way in the world."

Mr. Jefferson turned upon his heels, called for his horse; which by this time was snug in the stable mounted and rode off. In a few moments one of the most wealthy and distinguished men of the town came in and asked for the gentleman who rode up to the door a few moments before, "Gentleman!" said Boyden.

"Yes, the gentleman who came up this instant."

"There has been no gentleman here to-day and no stranger at all, but one common country-looking fellow, who came in and asked if he could have a whole room; but I asked him out of that mighty quick, I tell you—I told him I had no room for such chaps as him."

"No room for such chaps as him."

"No room for any one that don't look respectable."

"Why what are you talking about, man? He's the Vice President of the United States."

"Vice President of the U. States!" exclaimed Boyden, almost breathless, in astonishment.

"Why, yes sir, Thomas Jefferson, the Vice President of the United States! and the greatest man alive."

"Murder! what have I done?—Here, Tom, Jim, Jerry, Jake, where are you all, here, fly you villains—fly and tell that gentleman we have forty rooms at his service! Vice President! Thomas Jefferson! tell him to come back and he shall have my wife's parlor—my own room—what have I done! Here, Harriet, Mary, Julia, clear out the family! He shall have the best room, and all the rooms if he wants them. Put clean sheets on the bed. Bill, take up the mirror; George hurry up the bootjack—what a mistake."

For fifteen minutes Boyden raved like a madman, and went fifty times to the door to see if his wished for guest was returning.—The Vice President rode up to Market street, where he was recognized by many of his old acquaintances, and by them directed to the Globe tavern, which stood somewhere near the corner of Marin and Charles street. Here Boyden's servants came up and told him their master had provided rooms for him.

"Tell him that I have engaged rooms," said Jefferson.

Poor Boyden's mortification can be better imagined than described. The chaps who were loitering about the bar and large hall, and had laughed heartily at the disappointment of the waddy farmer, had recovered from their astonishment, and were preparing to laugh at their downcast landlord. After some time he prevailed upon some friend to wait upon Mr. Jefferson with his apology, and requested that he should return and take lodgings at his house, promising the best rooms, and that all attention should be given him.

Mr. Jefferson returned the following answer: "Tell Mr. Boyden I appreciate his kind intentions; but if he had no room for the muddy farmer, he shall have no room for me."

From the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin.

The St. Louis

worth of their money and

For the present advanced state truly praise worthy enterprise, we are mainly indebted to professors, McDowell and Moore, who have, we believe, erected the college buildings upon their individual responsibility.

We regret that the city of St. Louis shows so much apathy towards this infant institution. It should come forward boldly and nobly, as Louisville has done, and second the efforts of those who have embarked their all in this enterprise, by some substantial movement on the subject.

The resources of St. Louis are not equalled by any Western city; and her locality for a great and glorious school of medicine far surpasses all other points West of the Mountains.

Now is the time to draw public attention to her as the theatre of all that is grand in this respect. "Delays are dangerous,"—Every year that passes without the proper facilities and abilities to equal the older schools of the Union, is materially curtailing the prosperity of her own institution by diverting students in other directions.

The young men of this State, Illinois, Arkansas, and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin should all centre here for medical instruction. It is the most natural point.—But Nature must have the necessary aids to call out fully even her grandest designs.

There is much professional talent already enlisted in this enterprise. Professor McDowell is an "old hand at the bellows."—His skill and enthusiasm as a teacher of anatomy are, perhaps, unsurpassed in the "great valley." He has the rare and happy faculty of enamoring—we might almost say *inspiring*—students of anatomy with an ardent love and zeal for the acquisition of the dry details of that all-important branch of the profession.

The Doctor's off-hand, Kentucky style of lecturing, and his habit of illustrating the subject with the finest bursts of eloquence, make him one of the most agreeable and fascinating lecturers which we have ever heard on anatomy, (and we have heard most of the prominent ones of the Union.) He is equally at home on surgery. We have not heard the other professors of this school; but their attainments are of the most respectable order.

Let us hope, then, that the city of St. Louis will not always slumber over the advantages which a prosperous school of this kind must ever bring to her citizens—in point not only of character, but of the additional funds which are secured to them in various ways.

A LONG NOSE.—Napoleon used to say, "Strange as it may appear, when I want any hard work done; I choose a man, provided his education has been good."

His breathing is bold and free, and his lungs, as well as his lungs and heart, cool and clear. In my observation of men, I have almost invariably found a long nose and a long head together.—[*Pennant*.]

But last week a Mormon Elder and Minister of the Gospel, (?) was taken up in Clark county, Mo., charged with horse-stealing; and the proof is said to be such as to leave but little room to doubt his guilt.—*Warsaw Signal*, Oct. 6.

A LAUGHABLE INCIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers, speaks of a laughable incident which occurred a day or two ago. The Clerk presented Mr. Spencer his Commission, when to his surprise he found that instead of being appointed Secretary of War, he was in fact constituted "Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army." He handed back the Commission—the clerk having by mistake taken a wrong blank.

PRIDE.—"Pride is as low as the dust."